R ROOSEVELT PRAISES SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

a Baltimore Quaker in Re-Criticism of a Sentence in look Written Years Ago.

OFFENSE WAS INTENDED

THE VIEWS OF FRIENDS.

"A Body Whose Social Virtues and Civie Righteousness," He Says, "Command Universal Respect."

SPEECHES AT PLACES EN ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.

The Issues Discussed Briefly at Joliet. Peoria, Lincoln, Springfield, Alton, Litchfield and Elsewhere.

GLIMPSE OF

LATTER'S TRAIN PASSED BY ROOSE-

VELT NEAR EAST ST. LOUIS.

Hands Waved by the Candidates as They Caught Sight of Each Other-Last Speech Made Near Midnight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Oct. 8.-Before leaving this city Governor Theodore Roosevelt sent the following letter to William E. Walton, of Baltimore, a member of the Society of Friends, who recently wrote to the Governor with reference to the distorted and perverted version of the Governor's allusion to Quakers in his book. Mr. Walton's letter was written in go d faith and Gov-

ernor Roosevelt's reply is in the same spirit. The letter, which is dated Chicago, Oct. 6, follows: "Mr. William E. Walton, No. 224 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
"My Dear Mr. Walton-I have received your very kind and courteous letter of the 2d inst., and am genuinely touched by it. In your letter you speak of the lovers of peace and arbitration, especially in your own church, saying: 'We are no non-combatants, and when it comes to maintaining the honor and integrity of the Nation and commanding respect for our loved flag, our people would largely, perhaps as largely as most bodies of Christian

workers, respond to their country's call, and would combat as loyally as you could wish any attempt to insult the flag we all so dearly love. Surely, my dear sir, I need hardly say that alike in your love for peace and your desire for arbitration, and also in what you have said in the above questions, I eartily agree. A better statement of the proper duty of our citizens could hardly have been made; nor can I too heartly express my respect for all (whether Friends or of other denominations) whose views you thus put forth. The sentence of mine hich is complained of and which was written fifteen years ago, was intended to express my disagreement both with the man who acts on inadequate provocation and of the man who on adequate provocation fails to act. It would be untrue to say that I have altered my convictions in the matter, but were I now to rewrite the sentence I should certainly so phrase it that it could not be construed as offensive to the Society of Friends, a body whose social virtues and civic righteousness just-

ly command universal respect With assurances of my very high regard S .- You are at liberty to make this public in any way you desire. I may send a copy of it to other inquirers."

ROOSEVELT IN ILLINOIS.

Louis and Elsewhere.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 8 .- Governo Roosevelt delivered an address here to was given an enthusiastic During the day he spoke at Joliet, Streator, Eureka, Peoria, Mount Pulaski, Lincoln, Springfield, Jacksonville, and Alton. Upon conclusion of his talk here to-night the vice presidential candidate was turned over to the chairman of the Republican state committee of Missouri. Governor Roosevel will spend to-morrow in St. Louis.

Governor Roosevelt's special train lef Chicago at 7:15 a. m. Among those accompanying the Governor were Harry S. New. and Graeme Stewart, Republican national committeemen, and President Hamilton, of the Republican National League,

A large crowd, including local Republican organizations, greeted the arrival of the Roosevelt special train at Joliet. Governor Roosevelt made a brief speech at the courthouse square, saying in part: "Give Congress the power to deal with trusts. Such evils can be wiped out by cool, resolute common sense. On June 1 last Congress tried to pass a constitutional amendment for the controlling of trusts. The bil was beaten by the Democrats, who said it would take the only issue from this cam-

A regiment of Rough Riders headed City Park in which was assembled a dense brong of people, Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly, arousing much enthusiasm and was followed by Senator Cullom and Governor

The special train then proceeded eoria, Ill., where Governor Roosevelt ad ressed several hundred persons in the courthouse yard.

When the train reached Mount Pulaski at 3:30 p. m. it was one hour late. Large country delegations were present. Goveror Roosevelt and Governor Tanner, arm in arm, appeared on the platform and were cheered. Both made brief speeches.

BRYANISM MEANS FREE SILVER. A five minute stop was made at Lincoln where Governor Roosevelt said in part "In 1896 Bryanism meant free silver openly, aluz over the principles of that platform the appeal is made to every foul and evil passion of mankind, when every expedient and principles and measures."

of mendacity and invective is resorted to by the chiefs of a great party, whether through their platform or on the stump, or by some newspaper which is itself a foul plague spot on the body politic, it is well to keep in mind that the responsibility for any disorder or mob violence which follows lies less with the people who make the disturbance and who may have to pay the penalty, than with those who, sitting at ease in a place of safety, have done all they could to excite not only the vicious, which discredit our civilization."

At Litchfield the largest audience assembled there since the McKinley-Bryan campaign of four years ago greeted Colonel Roosevelt. He betrayed no token of weariness, notwithstanding he had made speeches at many towns in the State en route, the most notable of which was at Springfield. There the Governor refrained topics, devoting himself exclusively to the life achievements of Abraham Lincoln, of whom he said: "He sacrificed himself in death that his people should know not only liberty, but the union that symbolized order as well. Fundamentally every great question that arises can be solved by following his advance. Lincoln came to prominence by his great debate with Douglas, when they were opposed to one another, MONDAY SPENT IN ILLINOIS but when the honor of the flag was at sinke Douglas turned and upheld the aands of his rival. So we have a right to appeal to the Democrats to-day to put patriotism above partisanship."

> At Jacksonville, the home of Judge Richard Yates, Republican candidate for Governor of Ilunois, there was an immense crowd. Judge Yates introduced Governor Roosevelt, who spoke briefly and hurriedly returned to his train.

On his arrival at Alton Governor Roosevelt was greeted by a large body of citizens and organizations bearing flambeaux. A feature was the presence of sixty marines and thirty former members of the regular army, all of the latter having served under Governor Roosevelt at Santiago.

SALUTED AS THEY PASSED. Immediately south of East St. Louis the train was stopped for orders. An incident of interest transpired at this point. It was the arrival and stopping of William Jennings Bryan's special train north bound immediately alongside the Roosevelt special. The Bryan train also had stopped for orders. The candidates did not see each other until their respective cars were passing slowly, but as they passed they recognized each other in the dim light from the car windows, and each leaning forward waved his hand in salutation. Col Bryan and Judge Yates, however, had held (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN RECOUNT-ED IN A FEW WORDS.

Bryan a Colossal Failure as a Prophet and His Terrors of Imperialism and Militarism Mere Bogies.

GRAND WORK OF REPUBLICANS

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE FOR THE | the day of final settlement may not be un-PEOPLE UNDER M'KINLEY.

Fow Democrats Would Destroy Pros perity-Speech by Ambassador White at Ithaca.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 .- Senator Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large audience of Republicans to-night, his speech being de livered under the auspices of the Marquette Club, a strong Republican organization. The club had erected a large tent at North Clark street and North avenue, capable of seating 4,000 people and it was completely filled when Senator Depew commenced his speech. The senator spoke in his usual happy manner and his good humored thrusts were received with great applause. He made a hit with his audi-Speeches at Joliet, Lincoln, East St. ence by declaring that Mr. Bryan did not property and military operations. It is swallowed the Democratic party. deny the abundant prosperity of country-he claimed it was intoxicated with prosperity and that if he is elected h would do away with the intoxicant. He

> spoke in part as follows: "Having proved himself such a colossal failure as a prophet in 1896, we can hardly believe in 1900 that Colonel Bryan has now the real mantle of Elijah. The difficulties with the terrors which he depicts from Re-publican principles and policies is that they have all been tested, both under Reublican and Democratic administrations tection of American industries has given America to Americans and sent forth of the world. The gold standard of value has divorced us from Mexico and China, has placed us in ons with and upon the same commercial pasis as the great industrial nations of Christendom. It has given stability to our credit; it has made the American dollar ecognized upon an equal value with the English sovereign, or the French louis erywhere around the globe; it has given diness to our business, unexample credit to our government and is rapidly

ng us the creditor among nations. "The terror of imperialism is a boast mean American imperialism. It has been ried for a hundred years. It was practiced Washington; it was tested upon an rmous scale by Jefferson; it was put in eration by Monroe, Jackson, Polk and erce. All gave it their sanction; all of them, to the great glory and power of our country pursued the same path of imperial-

thich is now being trod by President "American militarism which Mr. Bryan so much fears and from which he prophe des such dreadful results, was also tried by Jefferson in Louisiana, by Jackson in Florida; by every administration in newly nired territories from time to time with no other results than their pacification, the restoration of peace, the opening of courts and the protection of life, liberty and

protection of for the citizen "The only party which has ever attempted to meet the trust issue is the Republican party. It enacted the Sherman antitrust law, which is the only effective law upon the books upon that subject. It passed he constitutional amendment in the last House of Representatives, with every Democratic vote except seven against it. I look in vain through the speeches of Mr. Bryan any of the Democratic orators for finition of a trust or how to control it. "The principles of the Republican party have made its administrations state builders, while the Democratic leaders are archaeologists. The reconstruction of the States, the protection of American industries, the resumption of specie payment, the option of a standard of value in harmony mercial nations of the world the placing of our national credit upon such indations that we can borrow at 2 per cent. as against Great Britain at 4 the transfer of industrial and financial suremacy from the old world to the new, the ed door to the Orient for the surplus

tion of our labor and skill and the

athold in the East which commands that

ituation, the control of the American mar-

ket, the creation of conditions which place

us in a position to compete in every mar-

present and security for the future-these

PROVINCE OF SHAN-SI.

but the well-meaning ignorant to actions Message Received by Minister Wu Notifying Him of the Departure of the Empress and Emperor.

> FEARED TO VISIT PEKING

EPIDEMIC POSSIBILITIES.

Will Establish New Capital in Shen-Si Province, Where There Is a Well-Fortified City.

DECLINED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Americans Not Engaged in a Campaign of Revenge-Imperial Chinese Troops Defeated by Triads.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Minister Wu today delivered to the State Department a telegram from Viceroys Liu Kun Yip and Chang Chih Tung, who are to assist Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching in the treaty negotiations. This telegram was sent Oct. 4 to the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, and by him transmitted to Minister Wu, who received it last night. It explained that their Imperial Majesties have retired from Tai-Yuen, capital of the province of Shan-Si, to Si-Ngan, capital of the province of Shen-Si. The reason assigned is lack of food and the general demoralization of affairs in Tai-Yuen, owing to the depredations of what the telegram styles the "Boxer rebels." The telegram further states that their imperial Majesties temporarily postpone their return to Peking because of the presence there of the allied forces and of a dread of epidemic | NO diseases which, the telegram says, "usually follow after great disturbances, destruction of property and military operations." This is the Chinese version of the movement of the imperial court that gave rise to the Japanese report that the imperial authorities had abandoned Peking, and would hereafter hold their court and establish the Chinese capital at Si-Ngan. The telegram of the viceroys certainly holds out a veiled intimation to that effect, and it seems altogether probable that at least the treaty negotiations will have to be carried on with the imperial court in the comparatively safe retreat of Si-Ngan, from which it will not emerge until the whole trouble is settled. Meantime this government is urging the other powers to hasten

duly delayed. The text of the dispatch received by Minister Wu follows: "The departure of their Imperial Majesties from Shan-Si (province) was due to distressing conditions at Tai-Yuh-Fu. There is a scarcity of food supplies in the prov-ince of Shan-Si on account of long-continued drought, and the provincial capital, Tai-Yuen, is also deserted, the trades people having left on account of the disturbances caused and continued for months by the Boxer rebels who had invaded that province with the encouragement of Governor Yu. Their Majesties, therefore, were obliged to proceed to Shen-Si, where telegraphic communication with Shanghai and other parts of the empire is opened and may, therefore, be carried on. Thus court and official business may be transacted more expeditiously by their presence in Shan-Si rather than in Shen-Si. The reasons for the temporary postponement their Majesties' return to Peking are the count of which solicitous fear is doubtless entertained, besides a dread of the outbreak of epidemic diseases which usually follow after great disturbances, destruction of see the word Democrat. Bryanism has ed that the powers will be considerate

the beginning of the negotiations, so that

in their judgment in this matter." The important feature of the message is the confession that the court is restrained by fear of the allied forces from returning to Peking. The movement takes the Emperor and Empress dowager about three hundred miles further away from Peking. though, according to the statements contained in the message, by reason of direct telegraphic communication with Shanghai, the court practically will be nearer for purposes of negotiation with the outside

world than it was at Tai-Yuen. Minister Wu also has been informed that Viceroy Yu, of the province just vacated by the court, was impeached by reason of his anti-foreign tendencies, which is the first step toward his degradation.

It is said there are no Boxers in the newly chosen locality, so that the court will have thrown off the hostile influences recently surrounding it. As the dispatch to dated four days ago it is taken that the trip of the imperial party began prior to that time. It will be slow and tedious, overland most of the way, with a short stretch of river navigation. Si-Ngan was formerly the place of imperial residence,

and the ancient palaces are still there. The only disquieting feature of the movement comes from Japanese advices, stating that the new point of location is strongly fortified, which is some indication that the imperial family is still in flight and is seeking stronger defenses, but the friendly viceroys and Minister Wu do not share in

The minister considers the question of punishments practically disposed of by the edict of the Emperor and the German and American notes exchanged last week. The only difficulty he apprehends is in case the foreign ministers seek to designate certain persons who shall be punished in addition to those which the government itself marks for punishment. Such a course by the ministers, he says, would be hard to comply with, but he looked to the sagacity of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching to overcome any such difficulty.

NOT SEEKING REVENGE.

Americans Declined to Participate in

the Pao-Ting-Fu Expedition. PEKING, Oct. 4, via Tien-Tsin, Oct. 7. and Shanghai, Oct. 8.-The American troops will not participate in the expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu. General Chaffee has the assurance of Li Hung Chang that if the allies desire Pao-Ting-Fu the Chinese ket around the globe, prosperity for the will readily surrender that city. Li Hung Chang has given the same assurance to the other generals. The Americans believe

that revenge and military display are the only objects of the expedition and they hold that it will retard the restoration of

The Russians are understood to have practically abandoned the railroad and to have stopped its reconstruction. General CHINESE COURT HAS LEFT THE Chaffee favors the return of the railroad REPUBLICAN MARCHING CLUBS ATto its owners and its reconstruction and operation on a joint international basis. The first reinforcements of German troops have arrived here.

> TROOPS DEFEATED BY TRIADS. Victory for Chinese Insurgents in a

Southern Province.

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- "Five thousand Triads," says a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Canton, dated Oct. 7. "have defeated the imperial troops and occupied several places between Mirs bay and Deep THE GOVERNOR IN ACCORD WITH from discussing finance, trusts and such OWING TO PRESENCE OF ALLIES AND bay. They are now moving southward. The viceroy to-day dispatched Admiral Ho and General Tong to oppose them."

> LONDON, Oct. 9 .- The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring Oct. 7, says: "It is reported that French troops hold Lu-Ko-Chiao, on the Lu-Han Railway. The Russians and Germans hold the Pei-Tang forts and have also taken Tong-Shan and the Kai-Ping mines, thus monopolizing the coal supply in north China. "It was expected that Count Von Waldersee would maintain an even balance CHAFFEE NOT AT PAO-TING-FU tetween the powers, whereas the actual result of the operations places all the strategic positions in the hands of other na-tions. A strong feeling prevails that the situation is daily becoming more gloomy."

> > The Times publishes a report that Emperor Nicholas recently decided to call the Russian troops from Manchuria after Mukden had been occupied.

> > The Occupation of Shan-Hai-Kwan. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.-Admiral Alexieff, in reporting the occupation of Shan-Hai-Kwan, on the gulf of Liao-Tung, says: "In accordance with an agreement of the admirals the forts have been divided among the different nations. The town has not been occupied, but the gates are guarded by artillery. The forts are (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

MAINE'S SENATOR SAYS THE TARIF SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

He Calls It the Bulwark of Prosperity, and Pictures the Panic That Followed Cleveland's Election.

REAL DEMOCRACY NOW

PARTY OF JEFFERSON AND JACKSON SWALLOWED BY BRYANISM.

Two Dangers Ahead of Us-Ambassador White at Ithaca-Gorman Out Boldly for Mr. Bryan.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 8 .- Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, addressed a Repubover by Senator Sewell, of New Jersey. country's natural resources and the policy of the Republican party in fostering them. He said that in the discussion of honest money, imperialism and militarism, the protective tariff, which is the bulwark of American prosperity, should not be forgotten. "In 1892," he said, "Mr. Cleveland was elected and the Democratic party was in full control. Before that party had done anything a fearful panic was precipitated by the distress felt by the business interests of the country and five hundred banks failed and every industry in the country felt the shock. In 1896," he continued, "William McKinley was elected. He is as good a President in his time as was Washington in his or Lincoln was in his. Prosperity came back to stay unless the American people should elect Bryan. There is no Democratic party to-day. It presence of the allied forces there, on ac- is now known as Bryanism, and down our way the Democrats always put on their posters, 'Bryan meeting.' Seldom do you

> "Bryan says we are in danger of militarism. Well, we have one soldier to every one thousand citizens. Bryan thinks the thousand is in danger. There are two dangers ahead of us. One is the election of Bryan and the greatest danger of this is that no one thinks there is any danger of his being elected. I believe Bryan is being so. He has a solid South back of out a bribe to every bad man in the country. Don't underestimate his strength. He

> is strong with certain classes of people. "The other great danger for us is overproduction. We are in danger of an unsold surplus. We must have a market and in looking for one we enter upon a great competitor. Her workmen receive low wages. We do not intend to resort to this. The Republican party has decided upon another plan. We have taken the Hawaiian islands, one of the Samoan group and the Philippines. What does this mean? Not merely more territory but stepping stones for the great commerce of the Orient with 800,000.000 consumers. We do not want any of China. We have what is better. We have the Philippine islands as a gateway to that empire. I do not speak for Mr. McKinley, but I would always hold those islands. In holding this doctrine I am it good company. I am in company of Democrats who would not give the country cheap dollar, overthrow the United States Supreme Court, encourage rioting ar foster class hatred."

Gen. C. P. Mattacks, of Portland, Me followed Senator Frye in a brief address. DANGER IN BRYANISM.

Demagogy and the Arraying of Class Against Class a Grave Menace.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8 .- Andrew White, ambassador of the United States Germany and first president of Cornell University, delivered an address to the students of that institution to-day. President Schurmann introduced Mr. White who was given a most hearty welcome. In the course of his remarks Mr. White touched upon the political issues now before the people. He said that imperialism never came from the legitimate extension of territory lines. No republic had ever fallen as a result of the policy which the United States now pursues. The same policy has not injured France. "Imperialism which we have most to fear," said Mr. White "is that of demagogy and the arraying

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

'TACKED BY ORGANIZED GANG.

Several Members of Senator Depew's Escort at Chicago Seriously Injured by Toughs.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT INSULTED

CURSED AND CALLED VILE NAMES BY CHICAGO HOODLUMS.

Disgraceful Incident at the Close of Religious Services in Trinity Dutch Reformed Church.

TOUGH HIRELINGS HEARST'S

PERMITTED TO BLASPHEME AND RE-VILE WITHOUT HINDRANCE.

Direct Outcome of the Anarchistic Teachings of William Jennings. Bryan's Chief Organ.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.-Bloodshed followed the trail of Chauncey Depew and his threemile escort of Republican marching clubs to night. Just as the last company in line turned the corner of Sedgwick street and Chicago avenue it was charged on by an organized gang of men, who had concealed themselves in the dark recess of an unlighted alley. The rioters were repulsed finally by the marchers, but not until four or five of the Republican marchers had been injured, some of them quite seriously. The most seriously injured were:

MICHAEL BALL, found on street un conscious after the struggle; nose broken, eye cut, three teeth knocked out; struck in the head with a brick. Taken to the

GEORGE HUGHES, pickéd up unconscious, having been struck on the head with a paving block; slight contusion of CAPTAIN MAURICE WOOLMAN, struck

on back of head and stunned. ROBERT LANG, knocked down and injured about the body by being stepped on. Many others of the marchers were more or less hurt and their uniforms ruined The men who precipitated the riot escaped.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Governor Roosevelt Grossly Insulted While Leaving Church.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 .- The Inter Ocean says: Governor Roosevelt was assailed by a crowd of tough newspaper "hustlers," emlican mass meeting here to-night, presided ployed by Hearst's Chicago American, as he was leaving the Trinity Dutch Re-He began his speech by referring to the formed Church on Marshfield avenue, near Polk street, yesterday morning. It was the same mob of thugs which hurled insuicing epithets at him when he arrived at the Northwestern depot Saturday night. The language used by the boys yesterday was of such a character that it brought a blush to the face of the old campaigner, and made the cheeks of women and girls, who were coming out of church, turn

The Republicans at national headquarters say they believe that the boys had more material inspiration for their actions than the mere influence on their impressionable minds of the unclean and demoralizing editorials about Governor Roosevelt and other Republicans of high stand ing which are printed in the newspaper that hires them. Governor Roosevelt went yesterday morn-

ing to the church which he always attends when he visits Chicago. It is an unpretentious building, the congregation is so far from wealthy that the church is not yet fitted with pews, and the people sit on platform on which the minister stands. The congregation is very small, and it is very proud of Governor Roosevelt's liking

Governor Roosevelt was almost the last member of the congregation to reach the church before the services began. He was accompanied by Colonel C. Curtis Guild. honest. He is the more dangerous for ir., of Boston, who has been accompanying him on his Western tour, and who was at him and stands on a platform that reaches | his side during the Victor riot. As they entered the church the Governor and Col. Guild nearly fell over a newsboy who was running through the street with a bundle of Americans under his arm. The boy caught sight of the Governor's face and followed the two to the very door of the church. Just as the Governor entered the mercial war. Germany is our great com- boy shouted after him: "Hullo, Teddy!" The Governor has become used to such harmless and spontaneous juvenile attention as this in the last few weeks, and ignored the remark altogether, if, indeed, he was conscious of it at all.

When the Govetnor came out of th church an hour or so later he was confronted with a dirty mob of ragamuffins. headed by the same sixteen-year old boy who had been in his way when he entered The boys and young men, for there were not a few in the crew who had reached man's stature, were crowding the members of the congregation who had gone out before Governor Roosevelt, and were hustling the women worshipers roughly. When the Governor stepped out of the door he was greeted with a volley unprintable epithets, coupled with the loud announcement of the ringleader: "Here comes the ---

The Governor stopped short for a moment. He could not, apparently, realize that he was the object of attack. When it came over him that he was the one who was bringing down such a deluge of obscenity and vileness on the women and children who were about him, his face flushed and he took a quick step forward toward the nearest of the crowd which was abusing him. The gang had taken care to keep well out of his reach, and the Governor did not attempt to catch any

RAGAMUFFIN BILLINGSGATE. "Miserable scoundrels," he said in low tone that was terribly distinct. "be

The crowd scattered up and down the idewalk, so that the Governor passed between two gangs of twenty or thirty newsboys, all of whom were yelling at him at the tops of their voices. The things they said were many of them too vile to be ex-

pressed by dashes The limit of ragamuffin Billingsgate was achieved. Besides the obscenity there were questions as to various canards and campaign lies and arguments with which the pages of the American have teemed in editorial and cartoon since the Governor's nomination to the vice

presidency.

He was told in blasphemous and filthy terms that a man who would shoot a defenseless Spaniard in the back, ought to be lynched. He was asked how he enjoyed torturing to death Mrs. Place, whom, it will be remembered, the Governor refused to pardon after she had been sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of her stepdaughter. Governor Roosevelt paid no attention to any of the insults after his first shock of surprise, and returned to the

hotel in anything but a pleasant frame of

In speaking with friends of the matter afterward, he said that the time and place of the assault were such that he felt much worse over the matter than he had felt about the bodily attack made upon him by the Coeur d'Alene Anarchists at Victor, The Military and Civic Parade Will Col. He said he could easily believe that the doctrines preached in the American would lead a crowd of its younger employes to follow him through the streets when he was on the way to a political meeting, as he was Saturday night, and gave vent to their inspired love for disorder by shouting and hooting. But he had never dreamed that, in the license that the forces of disorder were learning from editorials like those in the American, they would go so far as to defile the portals of the house

of God with their uncleanness and spite. It was understood that the Governor felt with particular keenness the nature of the insults and the attack because it was only by a chance that some of the members of his family had not come on from New York to join him in Chicago, and if any of them had come they would certainly have een with him at the church. The incident thoroughly spoiled all the good effects of the Governor's day of rest.

The affair was the subject of disgusted and angry comment at the Auditorium headquarters for the rest of the day. It was the opinion of most of those who spoke of the matter that there was something more than a mere inspiration of editorials working in the brains of the young men and boys who thus insulted Governor Roosevelt. R. C. Kerens was responsible for a statement that in consideration of the fact that the American was sold to newsboys at most advantageous terms, they were expected to exert themselves to the utmost in its behalf, even beyond their efforts to increase its circulation. Mr. (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

ANTHRACITE DIGGERS TO MEET AT SCRANTON ON FRIDAY.

Question of Accepting or Rejecting the Offer of Operators Will

Then Be Decided.

WILL PROBABLY END STRIKE

TEN PER CENT. INCREASE MAY BE

UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED.

Text of President Mitchell's Call-Withdrawal of Battery C from Shenandoah.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 8.-The issuing of a joint convention of the anthracite miners, Friday, for the purpose of deciding whether to accept or to reject the 10 per cent. net increase in wages offered by the operators, is a long stride in the direction of bringing the great coal miners' strike to a close Gunuine satisfaction was expressed to-day by both miners and persons not directly connected with the coal industry that the street that rivals the long-established prescontest is approaching an end. Business | tige of Washington street, and the Massathroughout the entire anthracite coal field | chusetts-avenue merchants have wisely is practically at a standstill, and it will take some time before normal conditions

will again prevail. It is believed the convention will not be a long one, as it is expected the strikers will almost unanimously accept the advance in wages. There is, however, a possibility that by the introduction of a proposition to abolish the sliding scale and an other to have the operators agree to yearly wage contract, the termination of the strike might be somewhat delayed

here to-day would have anything to say in regard to the convention call. Most of them preferred to wait and see what action the convention will take. Some of the local unions in various parts

None of the operators who could be seen

of the coal field have selected their delegates to the convention and many of them were in session to-night for that purpose. President Mitchell will leave here to

morrow morning for Shamokin, where labor demonstration is to take place in the afternoon. On Wednesday he will go to Scranton to take part in a big mass meeting and parade of miners on that day and will remain there until the convention adjourns. Mr. Mitchell will then probably return to Hazleton. The text of the con vention call issued by him to-day follows: "To all Miners and Mine Employes of the Anthracite Region:

an advance in wages formerly proposed and feeling it to be our plain duty to consult your wishes as to our future action we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you in convention. You are, therefore, notified that a convention will be held at Scranton, Pa., beginning Friday, Oct. 12, at 10 a. m. "The basis of representation will be one vote for each 100 persons on strike, or if desired one delegate may represent as many as 500 mine workers; but no delegate will be allowed to cast more than five votes. Each delegates should have credentials signed by the chairman and secre-

"Brothers-In view of the fact that the

mine operators have posted notices offering

and whenever possible credentials should bear the seal of the local union." The call was signed by John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America; T. D. Nicholls, president district No. 1 Thomas Duffy, president district No. 7, and John Fahy, president district No. 9. Music Hall, in Scranton, a theater adjoin ing the district headquarters and capable of seating a thousand people, has been se cured for Friday's conference of United Mine Workers. The national headquarters will be at the St. Charles Hotel, a block

tary of the meeting at which he is elected

and a half away. MR. WILSON'S STATEMENT.

What Will Have to Be Done in Reach-

ing a Settlement.

Secretary-treasurer Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, yesterday issued a state-(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

STREETS OF INDIANAPOLIS BEAUTI-

FULLY DECORATED.

The Magie Circle the Center of Attraction and Visited by Thou-

sands of People.

OLD TECUMSEH COMES TO-DAY

WILL BE CAPTURED NEAR BROAD

RIPPLE BY LOCAL BRAVES.

Be the Main Feature of To-

day's Amusements

THE ATTRACTIONS ARE HERE

LOCATION OF FEATURES OF THE BOSTOCK AGGREGATION.

Workmen and Decorators Busy Day and Night Getting Everything in Readiness.

THE MAGIC CIRCLE LIGHTED

A SCENE OF UNSURPASSED BEAUTY PRESENTED TO VIEW.

Thousands of People Down Town at Night to Fenst Their Eyes and See the Sights.

Yesterday was an exceedingly busy day in that part of the business section of Indianapolis devoted to the fall carnival. The great event opens formally and officially this morning, and many things had to be attended to in anticipation of the opening. The recent rain and accompanying high wind slightly damaged some of the rich decorations which are scattered along and above the main streets, and workmen were sent out early yesterday morning to remove all traces of this damage. By last evening the city's festal appearance was entirely restored and was the subject of admiring comment from the thousands of

people who were on the streets. Although the carnival preparations were still in progress yesterday, hundreds of out-of-town people came into the city by railroad and electric interurban presements to be on hand early this morning when the big show starts. It is expected that yesterday's hundreds of visitors to the city will to-day be transformed into thousands. The carnival bids fair to be an unlimited success. The weather conditions are admirable to the last degree. It is a little too chilly to rain, but not cold enough to prevent anybody from being abroad in the city at any hour of the day or night The promoters of the carnival expressed themselves last night as delighted beyond

measure with the way the weather seems mapped out for them. The business men of Indianapolis who have been heretofore a trifle listless about the call to-day by President Mitchell, of the big event seemed to wake up yesterthe United Mine Workers of America, for day, and the result was that not merely business houses, but entire squares which to be held at Scranton, beginning next had not been decorated before suddenly blossomed forth as resplendent in rich coloring as a rare exotic plant. Even Massachusetts avenue, which is a little out of the way of the principal events of the carnival, was decorated yesterday through many squares of its length. This thoroughfare is fast growing into popularity as a retail seized upon the present glorious opportunity to further distinguish themselves.

> MAGIC CIRCLE. The culminating point of the decorating spirit is, of course, in Monument place, or the Magic Circle. Here the decorators have fairly "laid themselves out," with the result that their work seems almost too beautiful not to be permanent. The designs displayed on the Circle are highly elaborate, and the official colors of the carnival-red and yellow-have been blended in these designs with an effect that is literally magic. The monument itself has come beneath the decorator's delicate touch and seems to have almost changed its entire original appearance. Some have seen fit to object to the placing of any decorations on the monument, but the people who view those that are in place unite in praising their richness and artistic beauty. The managers of the affair say: "It is carnival week and everything goes," and the people applaud the sentiment. For the entire present week the inhabitants of this cite and their thousands of guests from the outside world propose to do nothing but have a jolly good time. Formality is to be thrown completely aside, and the person with the sunniest disposition is going to be king or queen of the carnival.

> The principal events of to-day will be the reception of Tecumsch into Indiana's capital city, the parade given in his honor, the grand civic and military parade and to-night the splendid illumination of Magic Circle and the monument, accompanied by band concerts and other forms of entertainment. Tecumseh and the reception committee will start from Broad Ripple at noon to-day and go directly to the south entrance of the Statehouse, where the old warrior will be given the "key" and per-

> fect freedom of the entire city. MAKE-UP OF PARADE. After this the entire party of Red Men will prepare themselves for participation in the civic and military parade, which will

be made up as follows: Plateon of police. Gen. James R. Carnahan and staff. First Division-Col. Harry B. Smith, commanding, and staff.

Companies F and K. First Regiment, In-

D, E, F, I, L and M, Second iment; Companies 1 and Third Regiment. (Company B, of the Second is from Winchester; I from Union City; L from Lebanon; M from Crawfordsville; Company I, Third Regiment, is from Tipton, and M of that regiment from Craw

Battery A. Captain Cullen, Indianapoli Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Col

three companies from Indianapolis; con